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Promotion and protection of all human rights, civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, including the right to development

Written statement* submitted by the China Society for Human Rights Studies (CSHRS), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status

The Secretary-General has received the following written statement which is circulated in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1996/31.

[07 September 2018]

* Issued as received, in the language(s) of submission only.

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Satisfaction Evaluation of the Human Rights in China (2015-2017) (abstract)

In 2015-2017, Evaluation Center of the Rule of Law, Renmin University of China evaluated the satisfaction of the human rights for three consecutive years. The 2015 assessment covers 28 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions in the country. The 2016 and 2017 assessments cover 9 provinces each year. Each province is selected according to the high, medium and low level of economic development. The number of questionnaires per year is more than 4,000, and the total number of questionnaires in the three years is more than 12,000.

Satisfaction evaluation is different from the officially released objective indicators. It is undoubtedly the subjective evaluation of the respondents. It has a strong subjectivity and varies from person to person. Some people give a positive evaluation, while others may give negative evaluation, which is directly related to the experience and position of the respondent. However, if a kind of evaluation accounts for a large proportion, this subjective evaluation has big objective significance.

The criteria of satisfaction evaluation is composed of the rate and the score. The rating scale of the assessment is divided into five grades, namely, very good, relatively good, middle, relatively poor, and very poor, of which very good and relatively good are good evaluation, middle is middle evaluation, relatively poor and very poor are bad evaluation. The score is the satisfaction evaluation score. The satisfaction of the above five grades of very good, relatively good, middle, relatively poor and very poor is assigned 90, 80, 70, 60, 50 points respectively.

The human rights have got great progress for these three years. The good evaluation of the human rights as a whole increase from 38.9% in 2015 to 39.2% in 2016 and 47.7% in 2017; the score increase respectively from 70.7 to 71.2 and 73.0.

Among the indicators of various rights, they can divide into three categories in term of their rates and scores. The first category includes 3 indicators, namely, rights to persons, the right to healthcare, and right to education, whose rates of good evaluation are above 50%, and scores are about 75 points. The right to education and right to healthcare belong to the scope of the right to life, which have greatly improved with the reform and opening up. The personal right belongs to scope of political right, under which the three sub-indicators namely, the rights of the prisoners, the government's compensation for their own wrong behavior, and the due process when the police arrests people, their rates of good evaluation are over more than 50%, and the scores are all around 75 points. This is a great step forward in the field of personal rights in the human rights cause in China.

The second category includes 2 indicators, namely, right to expression and right to vote that also belong to scope of the political rights, whose rates of good evaluation are over 40% and the scores are just over 70 points. Their development is closely related with the progress of the rule of law in China.

The third category includes 2 indicators, namely, right to equality and the sponsorship fee from business by the government under the right to property, whose rates of good evaluation are about 20% and sore are under 70 points, which reflect the imbalances brought about by economic and social development and dissatisfaction of people, although the rate of good evaluation and score increased considerably.